The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 761. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 26.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
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OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

Particulars of the Battle at Pittsburg, Tenn.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following account of the Pittsburg battle:

Our forces were stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Cramp's landing, our centre being in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river in the direction of Hamburg, four miles north of Pittsburg Landing. At two o'clock, on the morning of the 6th, 400 men from Prentiss' division were attacked by the enemy a half mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the 25th Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the rebels reached Col. Peabody's brigade just as long roll was sounded, and the men were falling into line. The resistance was but short, and they retreated under a galling fire until they reached the lines of the second division.

At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our lines.—The enemy in large force drove in the pickets of Sherman's division, and fell on the 48th, 76th and 72d Ohio. These troops were never before in action, and being so unexpectedly attacked, made as able a resistance as possible, but were, in common with the force of Gen. Prentiss, forced to seek the support of our troops immediately in their rear.

At one o'clock the entire line on both sides was fully engaged. The roar of cannon and musketry was without any intermission from the main centre to a point extending half way down the left wing.

The rebels made a desperate charge on the 14th Ohio battery, and it not being sufficiently sustained by infantry, fell into their hands.

Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the 5th Ohio battery, and 3 of its guns were taken by the enemy.

By 11 o'clock a number of commanders ot regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a field officer remained; yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which showed that the contest on both sides was for death or victory. Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened their fire and made vigorous efforts on our left wing, and endeavoring to outflank it and drive it to the river bank. This wing was under Gen. Harlbut, and was composed of the 14th, 32d, 44th and 57th Indiana, and the 8th, 21st and 18th Illinois. Fronting its line, however, was the 54th, 57th and 77th Ohio and 5th Ohio cavalry, of Sherman's division.

For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the rebels fighting with a valor that was only equalled by those contending with them.

While the contest raged the hotest, the gunboat Tyler passed up the river to a point opposite the enemy, and poured in broadsides from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back.

Up to 3 o'clock the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attack on our centre, and made every effort to rout our forces before reinforcements, which had been sent for, should come up.

At 5 o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back for nearly half a mile. They then suddenly wheeled, and again threw their entire force upon our left wing, determined to make a final struggle in that quarter, but the gunboats Tyler and Lexington poured in their shot thick and fast, with terrible effect.

Meantime, Gen. Wallace, who had taken a circuitous route from Cramp's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing.

In the face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise for the day was a failure, and as night was fast approaching, fell back until they reached an advantageous position somewhat in the rear, yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until out of range. After a wearied watching of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance regiments of Gen. Buell's army appeared on the opposite bank of the river, and the work of passing the river began—the 36th Indiana and 68th Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Nelson's and Bruce's divisions. Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms for night. All night long, steamers were engaged in ferrying Buell's forces across, and when daylight broke, it was evident the rebels, too, had been strongly reinforced.

The battle was opened by rebels at seven o'clock from the Corinth road, and in half an hour they extended along the whole line. At nine o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by the reinforcements, and the still wearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy that certainly could not have been expected.—It became evident they were avoiding the extreme of our left wing, and endeavoring, with perseverance and determination, to find some weak point by which to turn our force. They left one point, but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly they would, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct a most vigorous attack upon some division where they fancied they would not be expected; but the fire of our lines was as steady as clock work, and it soon became evident the enemy considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one.

Further reinforcements now began to arrive, and took position on the right of our main centre, under Wallace.

Gens. Grant, Buell, Nelson Sherman and Crittenden were everywhere present, directing movements for a new stroke on the enemy.

Suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy with the intention of driving them into an extensive ravine, and at the same time a powerful battery, stationed in the open field, poured volley after volley of cannister into the rebel ranks.

At half past 11 the roar of the battle shook the earth. The Union guns were fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat inspired, while the rebels fire was not so vigorous, and they evinced a desire to withdraw. They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire from their artillery and musketry along their whole column as they retreated.—They went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect. But from all the divisions of our lines they closely pursued, a galling fire being kept up upon their rear. The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines, and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by our cavalry.

The forces engaged on both sides, in this day's battle, are estimated at about 70,000 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Love at Sight and Love Without Sight.

A corporal who was for some time confined at Richmond with the Union prisoners, in furnishing the Rochester *Express* some interesting reminiscences of prison life. From his letters we extract the following romantic story:

I have before stated that some of the private soldiers from the upper rooms were employed in the officers' quarters; a service which they gladly accepted as affording superior rations. Among these was Corporal M——n, of New York, a young man of very wealthy parentage, of attractive manners, good intellectual endowments—and withal, 'handsome as Apollo.'

At the request of some of the officers he was occasionally permitted to visit the lower floor, and an occasion was permitted to leave the prison on parole, for the purpose of purchasing supplies. While thus passing through one of the main thoroughfares, M. was accosted by a little girl, who presented him with a boquet, at the same time pointing to a lady on the opposite side of the street, as the donor. The Corporal acknowledged the gift by a polite bow, and proceeded upon his mission.—The lady apparently fascinated, followed him at a distance, to the prison, and as he entered it, she reciprocated his bow, and leisurely walked away.

For some inexplicable cause the corporal was not again permitted to go in or out, and a negro—I should have mentioned that quite a number of servants were in the prison—was dispatched in his stead. The negro had not proceeded far, when he was met by the young lady referred to, and the sequel to the interview was developed in a package with which he returned to the oficers' quarters, and delivered to Corporal M.

It was found to contain a new suit of clothes and upon one garment was pinned a small card, neatly inscribed with the name of his benefactress—

"Only this, and nothing more."

Corp. M. instantly addressed himself to the task of epistolary composition, in which he gracefully acknowledged the receipt of the gift, and expressed his heartfelt thanks. This was delivered on the day following by the negro, and he returned with a package containing a number of pocket handkerchiefs, socks and shirts!

As in the first instance, the only communication which accompanied the gift was the donor's card. The corporal again acknowledged his obligations by a polite note, which was duly delivered through the same medium.

Thenceforth the corporal was in daily receipt of the choicest dainties, and a regular epistolary correspondence was carried on until the day of his release, which occurred on the 3d of January. A matrimonial engagement had been made during the interval, with the understanding that the parties would meet in Baltimore on the first of March.

She had sent him her daguerreotype, which he had frequently exhibited to me. It was a love-image, and one that would have required no collateral inducement to carry captive the most frigid and lethargic fancy. I learned that she was of a wealthy family, and of as good blood as was to be found among the F. F. V.'s, and her letters I was assured, evinced that she was no less intelligent and refined.

When the glad tidings of our release came, the name of Corporal M. was found in the list. The intelligence was quickly conveyed to his yearning admirer. We saw nothing of her, however, as we marched through the streets of Richmond, though the Corporal's longing vision was strained at every animate object.

But when a halt was ordered, a fine carriage, driven by a negro, suddenly made its appearance, and halted a short distance from our ranks. A lady descended—there was a short, but earnest colloquy among the rebel officers of our guard, and the next moment the enraptured twain (Corp. M. and his affianced) were face to face! A few words the first they had ever exchanged in person, were exchanged, in subdued, yet melting tones; their faces were for a moment lighted, as with a flame—the engagement was sacredly renewed—there was a fervent, thrilling pressure of the hands, and they separated.

A circumstance is connected with the daguerreotype above referred to, which deserves a passing notice. Before it left the prison, the picture was taken from the case, and a small slip of paper, closely written and addressed to Gen. M'Clellan, was deposited therein, and the daguerreotype then replaced. It was safely delivered to the Commander-in-chief, a meeting of the Cabinet was called, and the day following a leak was stopped—a mysterious leak, from high official circles, and which had inestimably benefitted the rebels for many months.

Sympathy with Children.

The following article, relative to the management of children, which we clip from a late number of *Field Notes*, is well worth the attention of teachers and parents:

One of the great secrets of success in managing the young is sympathy with them as children. Nothing but this will lead to a proper understanding and appreciation of the motives by which they are governed, or enable us rightly to estimate the efforts they make for improvement.—The following indicates that the writer had taken one valuable lesson as a teacher:

"At one period of my life, when instructing two or three young people to write, I found them, as I thought, exceedingly stupid. I happened about this time to look over the contents of an old copy-book, written by me when I was a boy. The thick up-strokes, the crooked down-strokes, the awkward joining of the letters, and the blots in the book, made me completely ashamed of myself, and I could, at that moment, have burned the book in the fire. The worse, however, I thought of myself, the better I thought of backward scholars; I was cured of my unreasonable expectations, and became in future doubly patient and forbearing. In teaching youth, remember that you once was young, and in reproving their youthful errors, endeavor to call to mind your own."

It was as true of us, as of Paul, that when we were children we *spoke, understood, and thought*, as children; it will be true of all other children. If then we would influence them, would control them entirely, we must remember that they are *children.*

The young act from *impulse* rather than *reflection;* many of their acts, troublesome though they may be, and apparently designed to annoy us, are merely the result of momentary impulse—entirely harmless in itself—acted out, not from deliberate intention, but merely from the absence of that consideration or reflection from which alone self-control results. A child whispers to a seat-mate or class-mate, because he happens to think of something too good not to be told. The boy, full of life, with healthful blood coursing through his frame, does not sing or whistle, "it whistles itself." A child often laughs because it sees something, or thinks of something really laughable. Who of us has not felt an irresistible inclination to do the same even under circumstances in themselves the most solemn.

Happy is the teacher, or the parent, who can really enter into the feelings and motives of childhood; and fortunate is the teacher who can discriminate between the apparently wrong actions which are caused by such sudden impulses, and those which are the result of deliberate intention to do wrong. The true teacher, or the judicious parent, will always aim to pursue such a course as will enable him to secure from a child a true statement of the cause or causes which produced any act for which he is called in question, and will be ready to receive with a good grace, a frank statement of the case.

The way in which this may be done is well illustrated by the story of the boy who laughed during prayers in a school-room where the bell-rope came down near the teacher's desk. When asked why he made the disturbance, he replied:

I saw a mouse in time of prayers,
Come down the rope for want of stairs.

This of course produced a laugh from the scholars, in which the teacher moderately joined and then dismissed the case with the remark that, "If his eyes had been closed, he would not have been troubled by the mouse."

Now we may be assured that wherever we treat such incidents in a proper manner we shall rise rather than sink in the estimation of our scholars, or our children.—True, things which are of a questionable character must not be allowed to pass without any rebuke, but the measure of reprehension must be proportioned to their real character, and it is the clear perception of what is required, and the just discrimination shown, which marks the true teacher, which commands the confidence and *respect*, as well as the esteem of the scholars.—A. D. L., *Institution for the Blind.*

The Beginning of Estrangements.

No stream flows so smoothly but that somewhere on its surface a ripple appears, and no married life but has here and there moments of disagreement. Two human beings who have not yet become perfect, cannot be perpetually together without sometimes thinking differently, and willing in opposition to one another. I know that there are here and there a husband and wife who are conscious of no such opposition, who can look over possibly years of uninterrupted communings and undivided purposes, and who might easily suppose that it is because they evermore are the same in thought and purpose. But, I take it, it is rather that, impelled by a mutual affection and a keen-sighted wisdom, they have unconsciously learned to allow nothing for a moment to stand between their hearts. To accomplish this, a husband and wife must *guard against the beginning of estrangements.* The lasting alienations, the separations, the divorces do not spring at once out of some great violation of conjugal duty, but are the perfected fruit of little estrangements. A word or even a look sometimes, like a small break in a dyke, becomes a vast crevasses throng which pours a flood of unhappiness. Nay, it may be a positive nothing, only a neglect which may be the foundation-stone of untold misery. It is noticed and felt, but pride forbids any explanation or any questioning. Each notices the other's coldness, but neither can come to the point of asking what is in the way. Meanwhile the peaceful consciousness of mutual agreement is broken up, and each is unhappy, and, I may add, each conscious of wrong. In this state of mind, a new offence is easily given, and more easily taken, and the breach is wider and wider. The process may go on till wife or husband, perhaps both, begin to seek in the society of others, what they have lost in their own, and at last, embarked on a troubled and rapid stream, in some dark hour they are hurried into crime and are lost to each other forever.

"A something, light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken—
Oh, I love, that tempests never shook,
A breath, a touch like this has shaken,
And ruder winds will soon rush in
To spread the breach that words begin;
And eyes forget the gentle ray
They wore in courtship's smiling day;
And voices lose the tone that shed
A tenderness round all they said;
Till fast declining, one by one
The sweetnesses of love are gone,
And hearts, so lately mingled, seem
Like broken clouds—or like the stream
That smiling left the mountain's brow,
As though its waters ne'er could sever,
Yet ere it reached the plain below,
Breaks into floods and parts forever."

I may speak to some who understand me fully, and have known too many days of misery, not to appriciate what I say.—If you are conscious, and as soon as you are conscious, that there is anything of alienation or estrangement, lose not an hour before you see a reunion of your hearts.—If conscience tells you that you have been in the wrong, do not be too proud to acknowledge it; if you are sure that you have been unkindly or unjustly treated, do not stand on your dignity or sense of justice, but be the first to seek a reconciliation. Let the magnanimity of love move you. Do not wait till your husband or your wife approaches you, but do you hasten to do loves work. You will find perhaps another heart reaching out after yours in the dark, and it will not be long before you both are walking side by side, and hand in hand. Rev. W. AIKMAN.

April--Suggestions of the Month.

"O month that giveth April days,
So pleasant unto me.
Among the poet's sweetest lays,
Is ever one for thee.
And flowers in soil more verdant nurst,
That months to come may bring,
Will never charm me like the first
That wreath the brow of Spring."

The cheering and enlivening influences of spring have again returned. Dreary winter has departed. Old Earth has laid off her mantle of gloom and snowy whiteness, and will soon array herself in all her gorgeous beauty, and fan our brows with gentle zephers laden with the perfumes of roses, and cheer our hearts with the music of the groves.

In this latitude, farmers, in most localities, will commence some of the operations of the field in the month of April; and sometimes the weather is so favorable that they are able to plow and sow their spring grain, and to commence plowing for Indian corn; and some seasons the spring is so unfavorable—with so much wet and cold weather—that April glides away before a handful of grain can be put in the soil.

The plow and the harrow, the axe, pick and spade are the appropriate emblems, of the month of April. The former must be used in pleasant weather only, while the latter may be used at any time.

DON'T COMMENCE PLOWING TOO SOON.

By too soon, we mean before the soil is in proper condition to turn up mellow and lively. Ground should always be allowed to settle after it has been frozen, before it is plowed.

The soil is rendered lighter and more porus by freezing and thawing; and after it has been frozen and thawed it settles back to its original compactness. Therefore, if it be plowed before it has settled, it will settle after plowing, and in a short period of time will be as compact as if it had not been plowed at all. But let it be plowed or spaded after it has settled to its former compactness, and it will remain mellow and friable for a long time, unless it is excessively wet.

Every farmer should make some estimate of his plowing and sowing, in order to know how many days will be required to complete this branch of business; and then, if the weather is unfavorable and the soil is too wet, plowing may be delayed sometimes for a longer time, or until the soil is in a proper condition to be plowed and harrowed.

These considerations are of far more importance where clay predominates in the soil, than where the soil is sandy or loamy.

Forgiveness.

Oh, to be forgiven. It is enough to make a man leap; aye, to leap three times, as John Bunyan puts it, and go on his way rejoicing. Forgiven! Why, a rack becomes a bed of down, the flames become our friends when we are forgiven. Justified! No more condemnation! Oh, the joy of that! The happiness of the slave when he lands on freedom's shore is nothing compared to the delight of the believer when he gets out of the land of the enemy. Speak we of the joy of the poor captive who has been chained to the oar by the corsair, and who at last is delivered? The breaking of his chain is not half such melodious music to him as the breaking of our chains to us. "He took me out of the horrible pit and out of the miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock, and put a new song into my mouth, and established my goings." Talk not of the joys of the dance, or the flush of the wine; speak not of the ambitious and successful. There is a mirth more deep than these; a joy more intense; a bliss more enduring than anything the world can give. It is the bliss of being forgiven, the bliss of having God's favor and God's love in our souls; the bliss of feeling that God is our Father, that Christ is married to our souls; and that the Holy Ghost dwelleth in us, and will abide with us forever. Let the sweetness of the mercy draw thee, poor soul! Let the sweetness of the mercy, I say, entice thee.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

"I CAN DIE NOW, AND DON'T CARE."—The following scene took place on board the gun-boat Essex, when the rebel flag on Fort Henry was lowered in token of surrender:

The last ball took effect on the Essex about fifteen minutes before the rebel flag came down, and consequently she failed to be in at the death. One of the scalded men, being told by the physician, as they were drifting down, that he could not live, asked how the fight went. "They have surrendered," was the reply. "Glory to God!" said he in a feeble voice, and at the same time trying to wave his hand. "Glory to God!" he repeated; "I can die now, and don't care!" In a few minutes he was dead.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

☞ Read the account of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee, on our first page. The official report of the battle has not yet been made.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 9.

We have said frequently that Mr. Hall had bought up the Politicians to work for his nomination; that the Rail Road Company was also doing its best to get him into Congress, that he might serve them there as faithfully as he has done in the State Legislature.

Why Mr. Hall should receive the support of the Politicians and the Rail Road Company, is easily accounted for. The politicians always go for the man who pays the highest price. The Rail Road Company goes for the man that deceives the people, and has no conscientious scruples about voting their money into its Treasury. They have gotten about all that was to be had from the State, and they are now anxious to try their hand at the National Treasury. *Mr. Hall is the very man for them.* They know that they couldn't get one in Congress who would be more faithful to them. But, why the County Press should go for him, can only be accounted for on the supposition that something in the shape of *promised favors*, "HARD CASH," &c., &c., are expected, or has been received by them.

Possibly the Rail Road Company has threatened them with its displeasure, but, at all events, the present position of the *Standard* and *Register* is rather a queer one. For example, read the following extract from the *Register* of 1859. Mr. Hall was then a candidate for the Senate, and of course was very much afraid the people would suspect his Rail Road proclivities:

"*The Unconditional Repeal of the Ton-*
"*age Tax*—Mr. HALL WILL NOT VOTE
"FOR IT.

"The *Standard*, in the hope of injuring Mr. "Hall, and helping Mr. Durbin, with a bare-"faced boldness, publishes that Mr. Hall, if "elected to the Senate, will vote for the un-"conditional repeal of the tonnage tax. *We* "*are authorized by Mr. Hall to nail the state-*"*ment to the counter as a wholesale falsehood.*" —*Register.*

The *Standard* then opposed Mr. Hall because it was afraid he would vote for the repeal of the tonnage tax. He did vote for the repeal—the very thing the *Standard* said he would do if elected—the very thing that it then said would be a fraud upon the people. *The Standard is now for him and the repeal.*

The *Register* then supported Mr. Hall because he (as it said) would *oppose the repeal of the Tonnage Tax.* The inference plainly is, that the *Register* thought a man who would vote for the repeal, ought not to be elected. Mr. HALL did vote for the repeal—the very thing which the *Register* said he would not and ought not to do—*but the Register still is for him.*

The *Standard* has left its party, and joined in to help put Mr. Hall in Congress. We say left its party, because in 1859, when Mr. Hall was a candidate for the Senate, the *Standard* knew full well that the best argument that could be used against Mr. Hall, in the Democratic party, was, that he was *in favor of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax.* The *Standard* knew that the Democratic party, to a man, was opposed to the repeal, and would, to a man, vote against him, if they believed he was in favor of the repeal. So that whatever arrangement may exist between the *Standard* and Mr. Hall, it has not, and *cannot take the party with it.* The *Standard*, then, has *left its party, body and breeches.*

The *Register* has left its party. In 1859 it took particular pains to convince its readers, that Mr. Hall was opposed to the repeal, it knew that three-fourths of the party would have voted against him, if they had believed him to be in favor of the repeal. Whatever arrangement may exist between the *Register* and Mr. Hall, those three-fourths are still opposed to the repeal, and will not touch him. But perhaps they will say Mr. Hall only pledged himself to vote against the *unconditional* repeal of the tonnage tax. Where are the conditions, pray? *We would like to see them, and we know of a few others who would like to see them too.*

Hall's Questions.

Mr. HALL, through the medium of his Rail Road paper printed in Altoona, asks us two questions, which we will answer, merely for his accommodation:

1st. Have you not publicly boasted in the streets of Hollidaysburg, since you got possession of the "Whig," that you intended to make it pay somehow? In other words, that you intended to levy black mail?

Ans. We have not publicly boasted in the streets of Hollidaysburg since we got possession of the *Whig*, that we intended to make it pay somehow! In other words, that we intended to levy black mail.

2d. Did you not assert, in the office of a respectable attorney of that town, that you would not support Mr. Hall for any office, unless he paid you for it in "hard cash?"

Ans. We did not assert in the office of a respectable attorney of that town, that we would not support Mr. Hall for any office, unless he paid us for it in "hard cash."

And now, Mr. HALL, as to your first question, a word with you privately, if you please.

We do say that if honest industry and energy, combined with a faithful and impartial discharge of our editorial duties, will make a paper pay, that then we intend to make the WHIG pay, and always have so intended.

Our belief always has been, and lately our observation has served to confirm us in that belief, that the *lowest, meanest* specimen of a man, is an editor who is owned by an *unscrupulous politician.*—The man who, for money, prostitutes his responsible position as an editor, and the influence that position gives him, to serve the selfish ends of a demagogue, excites our deepest commiseration. We have no other, or harsher feeling for him. He has bartered away his manhood—a poor, pitiful *thing* is all that remains.

Holding these opinions, Mr. Hall, we shall endeavor in the future (as we think we have done in the past) to fearlessly sift the pretensions of every candidate for office, to expose corruption and falsehood, and on all occasions to advocate the claims of *honesty* and *capability.* However astonishing it may seem to you, we think it not impossible that a paper thus conducted may be made to pay. We may be mistaken, but at any rate we shall give it a fair trial.

What may have suggested your second question, we do not know, neither do we care. It may have been a consciousness on your part that your word with those who know you is not esteemed quite as good as your bond. It may be that some one of your editors has demanded of you the hard cash lately. If so, however much we may condemn his morality and despise his truckling, we do most intensely admire his shrewdness. He evidently knows his man. His prudent foresight is not to be despised.

And now, Mr. HALL, as the Legislature has adjourned, we hope you will make good your promise to "*Granny,*" and let us hear from you often. In the meantime you will probably hear from us *occasionally.*

☞ We intended our remarks to apply to Brotherline, Hopkins & Co.—*Register.*

Ah! did you, indeed? Why everybody thought you meant Hall. When you spoke of the people being determined to have leaders whose professions were not a mere sham, and whose past lives had not been one continual scene of corruption and trickery, you should have explained, and not have left your readers, and the *Whig*, to infer that you meant Hall. When you use such language, and don't mean Hall, why don't you say so, MADAM?

☞ Ephraim says our influence will decide the fate of Mr. *Patton*, postmaster in Altoona. As *Ephraim* was opposed to Mr. P. getting the appointment, it would be better, and more manly, for him to be content, and not to be digging at Mr. Patton every opportunity. Fortunately for Mr. Patton, no one will, however, suspect his influence to amount to anything one way or the other.

HOOP HIM.—The sleepy Ephraim of the local department of the railroad paper printed in Altoona, having lately been charged by the Company with being one of the important instruments through which we are to be annihilated, is likely to *burst.* But fortunately he has thus far been able every time to postpone it till *next week.*

(Reported for the Whig.)

An Attempt to Unlawfully Arrest Slaves.

We had thought that since the present slaveholders' rebellion broke out, Northern communities would not again be disturbed by attempts of slave drivers to seize colored men, on the pretence that they were fugitive slaves. But it seems we were mistaken. On last Monday, Constable Ely, and a fellow by the name of Snyder, brought in on the cars a colored man and woman, took them before Justice Gorley, and after first charging them with being slaves, and finding the Justice had some doubts about his authority to commit them upon such a charge, they immediately trumped up a charge of horse stealing against them, on which they were committed to the County Jail. On Tuesday, a writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the negroes brought before Judge Moses for a hearing. E. Hammond, Esq., appeared for the slave owner, and Messrs. Calvin and Dean for the prisoners.

It appeared from the evidence of the owner, a man by the name of Sprague, and several other witnesses brought along by him, that he lived in Cumberland, Md., and owned two slaves, one of them named John and the other Sally Henson; one of the prisoners (Sally) had married, about two years before, a free colored man, Thos. Henson, the other prisoner. He (the owner) had Sally *rented* out, as he said, at $1,25 per week, to a dry goods merchant in Cumberland, and the other slave (John) he had rented to the keeper of a livery stable in the same place for some fifteen years. On Friday night of last week, Sally and her husband, John, and two other negroes belonging to other parties, decamped, John taking with him a horse out of the stable where he had been employed. It was alleged that Sally was put upon the horse, and the whole five made their way to Bedford, where they arrived on Saturday night. They gave the horse to the constable of Bedford, by the name of Garrison, one of the witnesses, with directions to feed him and send him back to his owner in Cumberland, leaving with his wife money to pay the expenses. They then hired two hacks and left Bedford on Sunday, and reached here on Sunday evening, from whence they took it on foot to Altoona. On Sunday evening, the owner Sprague, the constable of Bedford (Garrison,) and the fellow Snyder, who said he had often been after slaves before, and seems to have made it a business, arrived here in hot pursuit, and were informed by the hack driver who had brought the alleged slaves, that they had gone to Altoona. They immediately followed out after them, learned that they were secreted there in a house, hired a constable by the name of Ely, to whom they paid, or agreed to pay, $100 to assist them, and proceeded to the house to make the arrest. In endeavoring to make the arrest, the three slaves, including John, made their escape, but the two (Sally and her husband,) were arrested.

In making this arrest, they exhibited no authority whatever. The two negroes were then brought to town and committed on the charge of horse stealing. No one alleged that the man was a slave, and there was nothing but the allegations of the parties that even Sally was a slave. They were committed solely on the charge of horse stealing. The prisoners called no witnesses whatever. Their counsel argued and cited cases to sustain their position, that even if the prisoners had assisted John, who escaped, in taking the horse, it was not larceny, as there was no intention, from the owner's own evidence, to do anything but ride the horse a few miles, and then send him back, (it was admitted that Garrison had delivered the horse in good condition,) that if there was any larceny, it had been committed by the man John, who had charge of the stable.

Sprague alleged that he was a Unionist, and his counsel, Mr Hammond, insisted that the prisoners should be held on the charge of larceny to await the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, and that especially the woman Sally should be detained as a slave, and remanded to the custody of her owner. His Honor Judge Moses decided that there was not sufficient cause for their detention, and ordered them to be discharged. But by this time Sprague, encouraged by a squad of base fellows, had determined to forcibly seize the prisoners and carry them off.

For this purpose, he had procured a two-horse hack, which stood in waiting, near the Court House. The colored population having heard of his design, had gathered in strong force about the jail, determined to prevent them from being carried off after being discharged.

When the jail door was opened, an excited crowd, consisting of the man Sprague and about a dozen of his friends, and the negroes, made a rush for the prisoners. A huge negro seized the woman Sally, and ran with her up the street and turned the square at the Baptist church, followed by the husband, while the others remained to prevent the slave hunters from following. Quite a *melee* now ensued; stones and brick bats flew pretty thick from both sides. The owner, Sprague drew a huge bowie knife, and made a plunge with it at a negro by the name of Smith. The knife entered his coat at the shoulder, grazing the skin, without injuring him.

The pursuit of the two negroes was not further attempted. When last heard from, they were making straight tracks over the hills to Shantytown. They are no doubt safe by this time in the cars on the under ground rail road to Canada.

The negroes having accomplished their purpose, immediately dispersed. A warrant was issued in ten minutes, and put in the hands of an officer for the arrest of the fellow Sprague, who made the assault with the knife, but he and his gang had already made tracks for *Dixie.*

Whether these parties were slaves or not, there was no doubt whatever of their illegal detention. The charge of horse stealing was clearly a trumped up affair, and a *State officer* had no authority to decide whether they were slaves, and as the parties showed no authority from a U. S. Commissioner for their detention, he was bound to order their discharge.

We think a large majority of our community would prefer that man hunters should stay at home, and are rather satisfied than not at the result of the case.

The National Foundry--In our Town.

The committee appointed by our citizens to go to Washington and urge upon the powers that be, the adoption of this place as a suitable location for the National Foundry, have returned well pleased with their trip, and think the chances for such a location decidedly favorable.

They had interviews with the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Ripley, Chief of Army Ordnance; Capt. Dahlgren, of the Navy, and different members of both Houses of Congress. All these gentlemen seemed to be well acquainted with the peculiar advantages possessed by this place; that the iron ore out of which ordnance is manufactured, is to be found in great abundance here; that the wood and coal to smelt the ore are plenty and convenient; that our rail road and canal communication with all points is sufficient for the transportation of the ordnance when manufactured. In fact, there is but little doubt, if economy is consulted in the selection of a site, as it should be, the Foundry will be located here.

Hon. S. S. BLAIR is using his utmost efforts to get it here. Messrs. BANKS and SCOTT, of the Legislature, also visited Washington for that purpose. Mr. CALVIN, whose admirable pamphlet we published last week, of course put his best foot foremost, and with Cols. JACK and MCALLISTER, set forth the claims of this place in such a manner that they cannot be overlooked.

Whatever may be the result of the efforts of these gentlemen, they certainly deserve the gratitude of the whole county.

The committee saw Judge JONES, formerly editor of the *Register.* He is getting along well, in a good fat office in that city. The committee speak highly of his kindness to them.

A VINDICATION OF THE LABORING MEN OF THE NORTH.,—In the House, April 4, the proposition to tax slaves being under consideration, Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, asked, "Why not tax the Northern men for the laboring men they employ?" As soon as Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, could get the floor, he made the following scathing reply:

"I desire to say a few words in reply to the gentleman from Kentucky. In arguing his case that gentleman asked, "Why not tax the Northern men for the laboring men they employ?" There is no analogy between the cases, and the supposed analogy is as offensive as it is false; nearly three fifths of the first twenty five years of my life were spent in the work shop, but I was not property. My mother could not be carried to market by my employer to be sold, nor was I a thing for the shambles. The home of the northern laboring man is his sanctuary. The couch upon which his daughter sleeps and the resting place of his wife are worth more than any man that dares invade them.—But it is not so of the slave girl or the slave's wife. The apprentice boy of the North is recognized as an immortal being. Means are adopted to develope his intellect; train his moral nature, and fit him for social duties and a sphere beyond this world. But the slave is treated as property, and your law prohibits the development of his intellect, his character, or his manly attributes.

"Sir, let not the northern laboring man be compared to these creatures of law whom it is felony to teach to the word of God. There is, I say, no analogy between the cases. These men, women, and children are held as things for the market.

They have, it is said, no rights which a white man is bound to respect. They can no more receive and retain under the law the wages of their labor than a horse; and in advertisements they are enumerated with horses, cows, and other cattle. Tell me not that that is the way to speak of northern laboring men! Tell me not that there is an analogy between the cases!"

SCRATON, Pa., April 14.

Ball's dam, on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad works, near Carbondale, broke away last night, sweeping off a number of laborers dwellings, drowning nine persons, filling the mines in the vicinity and doing great damage along the line of the river.

Boston, April 10.—The Board of Brokers to day voted $500 for the aid of the wounded at the battle of Pittsburg.

Jefferson Davis, according to a Baltimore dispatch, is to share the fate of his Rebel soldiers in the next battle field.

Important from the South.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Explosion of 1000 Shells Inside the Fort.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

The Savannah Republican of the 12th inst., announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski upon the preceding day.

Seven large breeches were made in the walls by our batteries of Parrot guns at King's landing, and all the Barbett guns on that side and three casemate guns were dismounted.

Three balls entered the magazine.

Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no human being could stand upon the parapet for even a moment.

LATER.

Confirmation of the News in Southern Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.

A flag of truce went up to Craney Island this afternoon and brought back two Norfolk papers.

They were taken to Head Quarters, and though containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski an effort was made in accordance with the policy that prevails here to keep even good news from the representatives of the press.

I am, however, enabled to give you the substance of the glorious news as published in ths Savannah Republican.

It says substantially that it learns with deep regret that after a gallant defence against guns mostly superior, Fort Pulaski surrendered unconditionally at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday the 11th inst.

The surrender was unconditional.

Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by the federal batteries of eight Parrot guns, at King's Landing.

All the barbette guns on that side were dismounted and also three of the casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point.

Three balls entered the Magazine, and a clear breach was made in it.

The balls used were conical and were propelled with such force that they went clear through the walls at nearly every fire.

Battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Further Particulars.

CINCINNATI, April 15.

The *Commercial* has information from a reliable man, who left the battle ground on Tuesday evening. He estimates our loss in killed at 1,200 to 1,500, wounded 3500 to 4000, and missing at 2,500.

The rebels lost more than we did, but not so many wounded.

About 1,000 unwounded rebel prisoners were taken and about 1,200 wounded.—Up to the time he left 2,200 rebels had been buried.

Our troops re-took, on Monday, all the batteries lost on Sunday and captured 12 pieces from the enemy.

So confident were the rebels in their ability to hold our camps which they took on Sunday, that with a single exception, they did not destroy them.

On Tuesday Beauregard sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying, "owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag of truce admitted that Beauregard received a slight wound in the left arm.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 14.—A force of four thousand troops in five transports left the landing on Saturday night, accompanied by the gun boats Tyler and Lexington, and proceeded up the Tennessee river to a point near Eastport, Mississippi, where they landed and proceeded inland to Bear Creek bridge. Here they destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, one measuring one hundred and twenty-one feet and the other two hundred and ten feet in length.

A rebel cavalry force of 150 men were found there, who, after having 4 killed, skedaddled in the most approved southern style.

The expedition returned on Sunday night, without having lost a man.

This was one of the most successful of its kind during the war, completely cutting off the communication of the main rebel army at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the confederacy, except New Orleans

A flag of truce arrived at the outposts yesterday with Governor Johnston's son, of Kentucky, asking for his father.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated

NASHVILLE, April 14.

On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville in the cars.

One under Col. Sill, of the Thirty third Ohio, went east to Stevenson, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point they seized, two thousand of the enemy retreating without firing a shot. Col. Sill captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.

The other expedition, under Col. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Illinois, went west, and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames.

Gen. Mitchell now holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

How Island No 10 was Taken.

The victory at Island No. 10 was so suddenly eclipsed by the battle at Pittsburg Landing, that the public mind has not had an opportunity of doing justice to it as it deserved. But it was one of the best managed affairs of the war, and reflects the highest credit on Halleck, Pope and Foote.

It was the superintendence of that enterprise alone which kept Halleck from taking the field at the head of his main army, and the moment it was completed, his task at St. Louis was ended, and he set out to assume his proper position.

The reader will bear in mind that the attack on New Madrid and Island No. 10 was not commenced simultaneously. Pope's operations at New Madrid came first, and were essential in order to prevent the escape of the enemy down the river and the passage of reinforcements up from Memphis. To accomplish the later, Pope, before taking New Madrid, established a formidable battery at Point Pleasant, some miles below, and brought heavy seige guns from Cairo to sweep New Madrid and the river. These two objects achieved, the enemy sunk their boats after evacuating across the river in a storm at night.

Possessed of New Madrid and a great force of guns, Pope thus cut off all hope of the enemy escaping from Island No. 10 by the river route. Their gunboats tried this ineffectually. One was sunk, one disabled and the rest driven back. When Foote commenced the bombardment of the island, the enemy withdrew their main force from it, as it became too hot to hold them. They left merely enough troops to man the guns, and took up their position on the Tennessee shore. Here, too, the fire of the mortars became so terrible that they withdrew their camp to a distance back from the river and manned their guns but feebly. Warned by the disasters at Forts Henry and Donelson, Foote kept the gunboats out of range of the enemy's fire and conducted the battle with his mortars.

Pope, meanwhile, having no means of crossing the river at New Madrid, could not aid in the operations. To get steamers to him was the grand point, and here was where the skill of our commanders was shown. A canal twelve miles long, and navigable for small steamers, was cut through the swamp across to New Madrid, by sheer hard labor, and through this several boats were passed, while at the same time our iron clad gunboats, being vulnerable in certain parts, fastened on one side a flat boat laden with bales of wetted pressed hay, and on the other a barge laden with coal, and, thus defended, ran past the rebel batteries securely. Pope immediately crossed the river, took four rebel batteries and captured several thousand men, and the Island above surrendered.

With such skill and science as were displayed in these operations, it is rendered quite certain that any point on the Mississippi river, however formidable can be taken, In this case the few lives lost through out the whole seige, from the beginning of New Madrid to the end of Island No. 10, is most surprising. When the position was selected by the enemy, it was considered by them as impregnable. But they did not know the resources of our commanders.

New Orleans is peculiarly liable to be taken by operations like those just completed, and without delaying to take Randolph and Memphis, it must be apparent that Foote could take his whole fleet of gunboats, transports, mortar boats and all to attack the Crescent City; despite all the batteries on the banks, by defending his vessels, as in this instance with wetted hay and boats laden with coal.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Proclamation of the President on the Recent Victories.

By the President of the U. S. of America.

A PROCLAMATION..

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

It is therefore, recommended to the people of the United States, that at their weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of worship, which shall occur after the notice of this proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to Our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolations in behalf of all who have been brought into affliction by the casualities and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our National councils, so that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington, this the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1862 and of the independence of the United States the eighty sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the President:

WILLIAM H. S[illegible], Sec'y of State.

There [illegible] soners in Fort De[illegible] briefly those c[illegible]en. Shields,

New Railroad Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

Another Soldier Burial.

The body of THOMAS RAVENHILL, one of our brave men who fell at Winchester, in the battle of the 23d ult., was brought home for interment last Monday. The deceased was an Englishman by birth. He emigrated to this country several years ago, was a brickmaker by trade, and worked for some time in the yard of Mr. Dorn, but just previous to entering the army, was in the employ of Watson, Denniston & Co., of this place. He was about thirty-three years of age, and left a young wife, to whom he had been married less than a year, to fight for the country of his adoption.

In the gallant charge of the 84th regiment, he fell. He received a ball in the left arm and one in the thigh. The surgeon did not think his wounds dangerous, and with the other Pennsylvania wounded, he was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, in Philadelphia, where he lingered until Saturday, the 12th inst., when he calmly breathed his last. Mr. Ravenhill was a member of the Episcopal church, in which faith he died. He was a man of a cheerful, frank, disposition, and was esteemed by all who knew him. He was also a kind husband.

We cannot better illustrate the character of the man than by giving two letters of his to his wife, one written two days after the battle, the other but two days before he died:

WINCHESTER, March 25.

My Dear Wife—I have been wounded in the left arm below the elbow, and in the right thigh. They are only flesh wounds. I am getting along as well as can be expected. I got it in the battle on the 23d. The wounds are not dangerous, I don't think. The enemy lost a great many between wounded, killed and missing. Ours was not so much. We had a good time in line of battle, and a middling hard one. * * * * * * * * *

Your affectionate husband,
THOS. RAVENHILL.

The other was dated

ST JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, Phila., April 10.

My Dear Wife—I received your letter on yesterday, and was glad to hear from you. I hasten to reply to your letter. I would say I got two letters from you before leaving Winchester for this city, but had no opportunity to answer them. Do not think I forget you. No indeed, dear wife! Your letters are always welcome; how I long for a letter from you, you can imagine. * * * * * * * * I was glad to learn that you and HANNAH were well. As to my wounds and my state of health, I will say that at present I am very weak, my wound on the arm is getting along very well. My wound on the thigh was also on the mend, but on last night about 11 o'clock the blood gushed from it, and I lost considerable blood before it was stopped. The loss of blood accounts for my weakness this morning.

Do not be frightened, dear, but keep in heart. You will be informed how I am getting along. I wish you to let me know whether Paul Long's body was brought home. I received the money and stamps you sent me. I am very thankful. Give my respects to my friends in Hollidaysburg. Write as soon as you get this. Direct your letter as before. Kiss Hannah for me. Tell her to be a good girl.—Accept my love and best wishes. No more.

Your affectionate husband,
THOS. RAVENHILL.

This last letter his affectionate wife answered immediately, but the dying husband was too far gone when it reached him to have it read. Who can read these last letters of the brave and true husband, and not admire that self-denial and patriotism which induced him to leave his home and the wife he loved, to engage in this righteous war, and who can help sympathizing with the helpless widow, so lately the beloved wife of a noble and fearless man.

Ye who murmur at giving a pittance of your wealth to sustain the government in its efforts to crush treason, and grudge the payment of a small tax, that you may enjoy life, liberty and property undisturbed, think you of what poor *Ravenhill* gave. He gave up home and its comforts, and those he loved, and after languishing on a bed of suffering for w[illegible]ks and nights, finally yielded [illegible] country. We may i[illegible]

" He l[illegible]
The [illegible] laid in state in the Town Hall, where religious exercises were had by the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of the Baptist church, on Tuesday morning. He read a chapter in the Bible, after which he delivered a very appropriate and eloquent address, depicting the unexampled atrocity and wickedness of the rebellion, and after a prayer for our country and in behalf of the rebels, the corpse was borne to the Luthern graveyard by the soldiers present, where it was deposited in its final resting place, in the presence of a very large number of people.

Much credit is due to Dr. KIMMELL, for his attention to the family of the deceased, and in directing the necessary preparations for the funeral.

We might remind our readers of how all this suffering and death was brought about—of how the ambition of such scheming and villainous demagogues as DAVIS, SLIDELL, TOOMBS and others brought war upon the country, and desolation to its homes, but the grave is no place for such thoughts. Tears become us all now.

"Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking;
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

ROBERT, son of Mr. Jacob Bollinger of this place, fell on Saturday night last and broke his arm.

☞ Mr. HASTY'S horse ran off with a sulky, on Monday evening, and smashed the vehicle up. No other damage done.

☞ That we may be enabled to print more fully all the news of the week, we will hereafter publish the WHIG on SATURDAY.

☞ A. H. McGraw, whose wedding we announced last week, says he is not married, that some *wag* played off a hoax on the *Standard*. We must therefore take it back, as we consider him good authority.

☞ Mr. Hall was in town on Monday. He shed tears over BENJY'S wounds—thinks his firing upon us had better cease. He gave his fellows fresh orders, and left. Gen. Hewit will no doubt carry them out.

IN TOWN—Capt. Alex. F. McKinney, of Company A of the Nebraska Regiment of Infantry. He was at the battle of Fort Donelson, under Gen. Lew Wallace. The Captain is one of Hollidaysburg's brave soldiers.

☞ The Legislature of this State adjourned on Friday last. In the Senate, Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington county, was elected Speaker, in the room of L. W. Hall, Esq., whose term has expired.

☞ Sleepy Ephraim boasts that he was once 'slightly' in our confidence. Truth for once. It was *very slight*. It must have been before Hall's money came about, if at all.

APPOINTMENT BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—James F. Spang, Esq., to be Postmaster at Spang's Mill, in this county, *vice* Robert Todd, Esq., resigned.

UP TO THE TIMES—BRANCHING OUT.—We are pleased to notice our friends FRIES & WINTERS opening up a splendid store room full of late improved Pittsburg and Philadelphia *Gas-Burning Parlor and Cook Stoves*, neatly opposite Manns' store, in Altoona. They have also a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c. They still continue their shop and store in the East Ward. The public will find them to sell cheap, and to be worthy of patronage.

☞ Laborers wanted—on the Tyrone and Clearfield Rail Road.

☞ Plenty—Homemade Sugar.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., at the house of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Joseph Feihtner, Mr. SAMUEL BRIDGE, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss JULIA V. SPANG, of Spangdale Spring.

DIED.

On Monday morning last, in this borough, Mr. ARTHUR HILL, aged about 35 years.

At Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday, 30th ult., JOHN HALFPENNY, Jr., of Co. K, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was a son of Col. John Halfpenny, of Bell's Mills, and was in the 18th year of his age.

On Thursday, the 10th inst., near Claysburg, in Greenfield township, ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Ann Snowberger, aged 4 years, 8 months and 8 days.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst., at the house of her father, Mr. Philip Wilt, in Juniata township, Miss MARY ANN WILT, aged 24 years, 5 months and 13 days. She was buried on the 4th inst., in the Lutheran graveyard at Newry.

On Tuesday evening last, Miss LILLY WILLIAMS, aged 8 years, daughter of Wm. Williams (Inn keeper), in this place.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

Classification of Retailers

OF Merchandise in the County of Blair, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year commencing May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Altoona Borough.

	Class.	Am't.
C. Jaggard.	12	$12 50
G W Kessler	14	7 00
C J Mann	12	12 50
J B Hileman	13	10 00
Jacob Wise	14	7 00
J Smith	14	7 00
R A O Kerr,	14	7 00
H Fettinger,	14	7 00
Henry Tuck,	14	7 00
Daniel Laughman,	14	7 00
J H Moore,	13	10 00
Jas Flowers,	14	7 00
John McClelland,	14	7 00
Murphy & McPike,	13	10 00
John Louden,	14	7 00
Charles Shannon,	14	7 00
Joseph Berkowetz, Liquor,		25 00
Lewis Plack, "		25 00
Joseph Zeink,	14	7 00
L Rigg,	14	7 00
J & J Lowther;	12	12 50
A Roush,	14	7 00
M Thompson,	14	7 00
Andrew Eckle,	14	7 00
Thomas Elway,	14	7 00
A Clabaugh,	14	7 00
Jacob Snyder,	14	7 00
Charles E Collins,	14	7 00
Samuel Black,	14	7 00
John Nagle,	14	7 00
John A Spangle,	14	7 00
J M Harper,	14	7 00
William O'Niel,	14	7 00
R H McCormick,	13	10 00
Thos Carney,	14	7 00
Wm Marriott,	14	7 00
Geis & Plitt,	13	10 00
Daniel McCann,	14	7 00
John Cronin,	14	7 00
Albert Hess,	14	7 00
Jas Carney,	14	7 00
Foust & Etnier,	13	10 00
William Perciville,	14	7 00
Fries & Winters,	14	7 00
Thos Heslop,	14	7 00
Henry Bell,	14	7 00
John C Ickes,	14	7 00
Fries & Winters, Sower,	14	7 00

Antes Township.

Bell & Isett,	13	10 00
B F Bell,	13	10 00
John Bell,	14	7 00
William P Dysart,	13	10 00
Elliott & Miller,	13	10 00
Aaron Beyers,	14	7 00

Allegheny Township.

Richards, Joy & co.,	14	7 00
Wm Ayers,	14	7 00
Nicholas Funk,	14	7 00
Jas McKim,	14	7 00
Sagkets,	14	7 00
John Cannan,	14	7 00
Ephriam Lindsey;	14	7 00

Blair Township.

Mary Hoover,	14	7 00
Franklin McIntosh,	14	7 00
Hugh McNeal,	14	7 00
Alex Knox,	13	10 00
Michael McCauley,	14	7 00

Catharine Township.

Samuel Isett,	12	12 50

Frankstown Township.

David W. Brown,	14	7 00
Jas McKeehen,	14	7 00
Martin L Stehley,	13	10 00

Freedom Township.

Diehl, Moses & Co.	14	7 00
John Reiley,	14	7 00
Wm. Anderson,	13	10 00
Jas McConell,	14	7 00

Greenfield Township.

G W Mauk,	14	7 00
D C McCormick,	12	12 50

Gaysport Borough.

Watson, Denniston & Co.,	12	12 50
Adam Burk,	14	7 00
McLanahan & Baird,	14	7 00

Huston Township.

B. Lorenz, agent,	13	10 00

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Henry Consor,	14	7 00
John Lingafelt,	14	7 00
Jas H Bell,	14	7 00
Samuel Hoover,	14	7 00
Jacob Snyder,	14	7 00
A F Osterloh,	13	10 00
Lewis Goldman,	14	7 00
J C West,	14	7 00
John Lovett,	14	7 00
Jas Quinn.	14	7 00
Mrs. Jas Quinn,	14	7 00
Jas D Rea,	14	7 00
Jas M Hewit,	14	7 00
Leamer & Law, Liquor,		25 00
Jas R Patton,	14	7 00
George B Bowers,	14	7 00
Thos Goodfellow,	14	7 00
James Condron,	12	12 50
A L Dieffenbacher,	14	7 00
F Shorter,	14	7 00
George A Jacobs,	14	7 00
E G Price,	14	7 00
Jacob Percher,	14	7 00
G W Patterson,	14	7 00
Lloyd & Henry,	12	12 50
McFadden & Co., Liquor,		25 00
Jos H Blackburn & Co.,	14	7 00
Wm Dunn,	14	7 00
Jos Patton,	13	10 00
J M Cooper & Co.,	14	7 00
John McClure,	14	7 00
A L Holliday,	13	10 00
Jas M Kinports	14	7 00
D R Christian,	14	7 00
E J Bollinger,	14	7 00
Mrs. Simon Brotherline,	14	7 00
Peter McNally	13	10 00
Mrs Peter McNally,	14	7 00

Juniata Township.

E J Leamer,	14	7 00

Logan Township.

Lloyd & Co.,	12	12 50

Martinsburg Borough.

Milliron, & McLain,	14	7 00
Everhart & Keagy,	12	12 50
Thatcher,	13	10 00
Jacob McIntire,	14	7 00
J W Smith,	14	7 00
J G Herbst,	14	7 00
R Cahill,	14	7 00
J C Sanders,	14	7 00

Snyder Township.

Bell & Isett,	14	7 00
Wm Lyons & Co., Bald Eagle Furnace	12	12 50
Wm Lyons & Co., Tyrone Forge,	13	10 00

Tyrone Borough.

J M Harper,	14	7 00
E W Grafius,	14	7 00
Samuel Berlin,	14	7 00
Simon Reiley,	14	7 00
Pruner & Burley,	14	7 00
Gustavus Hahn, Liquor,		25 00
Isaac P Walton,	14	7 00
W Nowlin & co.,	14	7 00
S Ettinger & Ullman,	14	7 00
Ellen Hayden,	14	7 00
Richard Copelin,	14	7 00
Jas McFarland, Liquor,		25 00
P Sneeringer & co.,	13	10 00

Tyrone Borough.

D P Tussy and brother,	14	7 00
I C Caldwell,	14	7 00

Woodberry Township.

D Good & co.,	13	10 00
Jos. R. Hewitt,	13	10 00
Simon Ake,	14	7 00
Anderson Patterson,	13	10 00
J Feay,	14	7 00
H L Ake & co.,	14	7 00
Jas M Johnson,	14	7 00
J E Deffebaugh,	14	7 00
John Royer,	14	7 00
Wm Spencer,	14	7 00

Restaurants.

Altoona Borough.

Jacob Holtsman,	10 00
Otto Rosie,	10 00
John Alexander,	10 00
J G Ritter,	10 00
Robert Holland,	10 00
Michael Thurer,	10 00
J B Williams,	10 00
Jacob T Wilson,	10 00
John Smith,	10 00
John Ehringer,	10 00
Bernard Whistle,	10 00
Frederick Lehle,	10 00
Wm Marriott,	10 00

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Moses Brown,	10 00
John Lovett,	10 00
George M Smith,	10 00
Eliza Crabb,	10 00
Wm B Smith,	10 00
Andrew Thompson,	10 00
Joseph Sonker,	10 00
Andrew Beyer,	10 00
C H Feople,	10 00
Peter Closs,	10 00
George F Clouss,	10 00
Joseph Fogle,	10 00
Nicholas Walker,	10 00
Englewest Groumuller,	10 00
Charles Mienburg,	10 00
Laurence Mathews,	10 00

Blair Township.

Albert Shults, Liquor,	25 00

Tyrone Borough.

Gustavus Hahn,	10 00
L Gryst,	10 00
Jacob Stephens,	10 00

Martinsburg Borough.

Samuel Sweope,	10 00

List of Brokers.

Wm M Lloyd & co., Altoona,
Johnston, Jack & co., Hollidaysburg,
James Gardner, "

List of Billiard Tables.

D K Ramey, Hollidaysburg,
John Smith, Altoona.

List of Brewers of Ale and Beer.

Altoona Borough.

Wilhelm & Brother,
George Ausbrenner,
Frederick Lehle,

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Charles Mienburg,
J J Springer,

Snyder Township.

Henry Burket,

Distilleries.

Altoona.

George Ausbrenner

Tyrone Township.

Peter Pool,

Huston Township.

John Daily,

Taylor Township.

Frederick Snowberger,
Paul Shifler.

The Law for the retailers of Merchandise: Dealers of the 8th class are estimated to sell between: $40,000 and $50,000

Do	9th	30,000 and 40,000
Do	10th	20,000 and 30,000
Do	11th	15,000 and 20,000
Do	12th	10,000 and 15, "
Do	13th	5, " and 10, "
Do	14th	less than 5, "

Notice is hereby given that I will hold an appeal at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1862, for the purpose of making all necessary reductions and corrections in the foregoing appraisements. Persons calling on me at any time between now and the above named appeal day will be attended to.

MAXWELL B. SMITH,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

April 18, 1862-4t.

The Infalliable Corn & Bunion Cure!

D. S. DARLING'S CORN & BUNION SALVE

CURES WITHOUT PAIN OR INJURY.

IT softens the Corn or Bunion and wastes the excrescence by exhalation, leaving the flesh and skin soft and natural.

When used according to directions, it never fails to cure. Try it! Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price, and six cents in stamps to pay postage. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists. Address

D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.

Feb, 28, 1862-3 mo.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

Trial List for April Term, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co;
McLanahan, Jack & Co., vs Wm Conrow;
Maria Shoemaker vs Isaac Barton & Sons;
T Banks use vs F W Rauch;
Wm Williams vs J Deiser's Exrs and al;
C Hughes vs G L Lloyd;
C Garber's Exrs vs P Shoenberger's Exrs;
Same vs A P Wilson;
Jacob Ressler vs P Shoenberger's Exrs;
P Shoenberger's Exrs vs Daniel K Reamy;
Jos P Brinton vs John Miller & al;
A M & R White & Co. vs R M Lemon & Co;
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn;

SECOND WEEK.

C H F Hench vs Jacob Good;
Clover & Cresswell vs Covode & Painter;
Louis Plack vs John D Hughes;
John Wall vs Harris & Reed;
Kline & Carroll vs Wm Kasey;
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr;
Lorenz & Leamer vs J L Hemphill & al;
Weiler & Ellis vs Philip Dempsey;
Henry Crumbecker vs Wm Donelson's Admr;
Margaret Cassidy vs John Tate;
Wm Harlin vs Alex Frazier;
D Walter's Exrs vs Greenfield Township;
Daniel K Reamy vs Simon Brotherline;
Huyett & Co. vs Williams, Reed & Kinkead;
D C McCormick vs Thos McNamara;
J Morgan's Exrs vs A & W Shiffler;
J Bowers' Exr vs Geo Huston;
T H & J R Vaughn vs The Franklin High School;
Samuel M Hannah vs Palmer's Admr;
Wm N Freeland vs Wolf & Bro;
John C Parry vs Thos McNamara;
A Steeppy's Admr vs Watson, Denniston & Co;
J Caldwell's use vs J M Fleck & a';
Nancy Wike vs Henry Wike's Admr;
Coffey & McKee vs Ann Martin & al;
J L Hutchison vs D C McCormick;
Wm R Pomroy vs A Patterson;
Drexel & Co vs Same;
Stuart & Bro vs Same.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

The Trust Account of John Lingafelt, Assignee of Thomas L. McNamara.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-mentioned account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and that the same will be confirmed and allowed on the fourth Monday (and 28th day) of April next, unless cause be shown why the same should not be confirmed and allowed.

A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.

April 4, 1862-4t.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory, **No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.**

☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Brocatelie, Delaine and Plush,
Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description,
Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed*, the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

FOR SALE.—A Hemlock Frame for a two-story house, 16 by 24 feet. It will be delivered in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, on short notice. ALSO—Ten thousand feet of 1½ inch plank. Inquire of the Editor.

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

TAKE NOTICE than an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania to grant a Pardon to Benedict Stevens, who was convicted on two indictments in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair county, at April Term, 1855, of ARSON, and sentenced to serve six years on each indictment, in the Western Penitentiary. [April 4-3t;pd.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,

MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,

MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

The best Work on HEALTH AND LONG LIFE PUBLISHED.

One volume, 125 pp., Royal 12mo.

Guide to Health and Long Life:

Or, What to Eat, Drink and Avoid.

WHAT Exercise to take; how to Control and Regulate the Passions and Appetites; and the general conduct of Life, whereby Health may be secured, and a happy and comfortable old age attained; that at last, when our career is concluded, we may

"Like ripe fruit; drop
Into our mother's lap, or be with ease
Gathered, not harshly plucked."—*Milton.*

To which is added a popular exposition of Liesig's Theory of Life, Health and Disease. By ROBERT JAMES CULVERWELL, M. D.

GEO. EDW'D. SEARS,
181 William street, New York.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the Urbana (O) Gazette.

The Absent.

All minds now mourn some absent friend—
All hearts are bound by sorrow's chain:
Great God and wilt thou condescend
To cheer our hearts in midst of pain?

The absent! where, oh, where are they!
Hath death o'erspread them with his wings,
And taken them from earth away
To him who's "King of Kings?"

Great numbers at our country's call
Went forth to guard our country's right;
"Our flag," they cried, "shall never fall—
It is our joy—'tis freedom's light."

Those absent ones are far away—
Their absence many hearts do mourn;
And welcome, welcome be the day
Of their so great, desired return.

Those absent ones by memory's chain
Are linked in our distressful hearts;
And many hearts now writhe in pain,
And many a tear from its fountain starts.

But life is short, 'twill soon be ended,
Our trials soon will all be o'er;
And then by ransomed hosts attended
We'll meet on Canaan's happy shore.

PRETTY PRAIRIE. D.

The New Song.

Beyond the hills where suns go down,
And brightly beckon as they go,
I see the land of fair renown,
The land which I so soon shall know.

Above the dissonance of time,
And discord of its angry words,
I hear the everlasting chime,
The music of unjarring chords.

I bid it welcome, and my haste
To join it cannot brook delay;
O song of morning, come at last,
And ye who sing it, come away.

O song of light, and dawn, and bliss,
Sound over earth, and fill these skies,
Nor ever, ever, ever cease
Thy soul entrancing melodies.

Glad song of this disburdened earth,
Which holy voices then shall sing;
Praise for creation's second birth,
And glory to creation's King!

THE FARMER.

Cotton in Illinois.

The following is taken from the Chicago Tribune. We have room for only one of the statements presented by the correspondent, Mr. N. M. Knapp:

As I observe that your energetic and wide-awake sheet has become to a great extent the medium of ideas and facts concerning cotton culture in our State, I have thought to write you a communieation upon the subject, if peradventure I might add a modicum to the accumulating imformation. I know nothing to the point myself but it happened on yesterday, that two old settlers both "reliable and respectable" men, came into my office, and I introduced the subject, and elicited from them facts which were of interest to me, and may be to your readers. I will therefore communicate them in substantially their own words. Mr. Lorenzo Edwards says: I moved to Madison county, Illinois, 1817 where I lived till 1824, during all those years I and my neighbors raised cotton, which we manufactored by hand for clothing for our families. The cotton was a surer crop than wheat is now. Common brown domestic was worth seventy five cents per yard, and it was an object to make our own cotton goods. We planted our cotton as early as possible for the frost, in drills, four feet apart, and thinned the plants to a foot apart when well started; we threw two furrows together, commonly to form a dry ridge, as too much wet injured the plant; we cultivated it with the hoe mostly, though the plow and hoe both were used in the larger patches. When it grew too rank we topped it to check the growth and send the growth of the plant into the lower bolls. We found new land the best, because more free from weeds and earliest cultivated. The bolls comenced to open in July, and continued to open till frost, and even after frost many would open, and the cotton made good cloth, just as strong as any, but yellow. As to the quantity per acre, I never took particular notice, for the principal idea was to raise anough to do us, and when that end was fairly in prospect, we were not very particular about the cultivation nor the picking. It was not an object to raise much more than we could work up, because there was no market except South, which we like "carrying coals to Newcastle." We found the dry seasons the best; and we also found sandy land; or land with a good deal of vegitable matter in it, the best.

The sand ridges and the river bottoms produced well.

It was not considered more difficult or uncertain to raise a crop of cotton than a crop of wheat or corn. There were plenty of gins in the neighborhood which ginned it for fixed toll. The capacity of the soil was never fairly tested with cotton, for it was sort of side employment, and the object was not to see how much could be raised to the acre, but to raise what we wanted with the least attention.

In 1824 I moved to Morgan county now Scott, about 15 miles west of Jacksonville; the year I moved up I turned over three fourths of an acre of fresh prairie, on which I planted cotton seed in drills, as before stated, except it was not ridged.

This patch I did nothing to except plant and pick the cotton—it was not cultivated at all, and therefore produced only a small crop, the product of this crop I remember was ninety pounds ginned cotton after the toll was taken out. We continued to cultivate it in Scott county, until the establishment of cotton factories brought their fabrics into competition with homemade goods, and the price became so much reduced that the cultivation was abandoned.

With proper cultivation, cotton can be raised on most Illinois land and be made profitable. There is one woman in Scott county, a North Carolinian, who cultivates it every year to this day, a small patch for her own use, and always succeeds. The same kind of land that will produce good water melons or sweet potatoes, will produce good cotton. The greatest drawback in raising cotton in this State is the shortness of the seasons. With a full season, more cotton can be raised in Illinois than in Southern States, on an equal area.

BEEF FRITTERS.—The remains of cold roast beef, pepper and salt to taste, three fourths of a pound of flour, one half a pint of water, two ounces of butter, the whites of two eggs. Mix very smoothly, and by degrees, the flour with the above proportion of water; stir in two ounces of butter, which must be melted, not oiled and just before it is to be used, add the whites of two whisked eggs. Should the batter be too thick, more water may be added.

Peal down the cold beef into thin shreds, season with pepper and salt, and mix it with the batter. Drop a small quantity at a time into a pan of boiling lard and fry from seven to ten minutes, according to the size. When done on one side, turn and brown them on the other.—

Let them dry for a minute or two before the fire, and serve on a folded napkin.—

A small quantity of fiually minced onions mixed with the batter is an improvement.

SEED POTATOES.—B. K. Williams, of Cold Water, Mich., states that he has been experimenting upon seed potatoes for several years, and he finds one quarter of the seed generally used is an improvement.—

From one to two eyes in a hill, he says, will produce more potatoes, of more even size, and less subject to decay, than any large amount of seed. We think our farmers generally have been tending to the same theory for several years, although they have not probably carried to that extent. The English and Irish farmers say that we use three times the seed they do and that as a consequence we get more small potatoes and less large ones than they do; and so good aggregate crops.

PRUNING,—In pruning apple trees at the full and natural top, commence at about four from the ground. It is rare to find a very old apple tree or good bearer. when the branches have been pruned up ten or fifteen feet. Thin but water shoots shorten such branches as are extending beyond their neighbors, take out such as are liable to cross others and the pruning is done. Trees regularly pruned every year, will require but little labor at a time.

COFFEE.—One pound each of good coffee, dried carrots, peas and barley; scald the barley and then dry and brown; brown the peas and carrots; grind and mix thoroughly, and you will find it a very good substitute for coffee.

DELICATE CAKE.--Three cups of flour; 2 of sugar; ¾ of sweet milk; ½ of butter; whites of 6 eggs; 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar; ½ of soda.

VARIETY.

Consider the Lilies of the Field.

Our Savior was sitting on the side of one of the hills near the western shore of the sea of Galilee. These hills were on the southern border of a broad and fertile meadow, stretching inland for more than a mile. The red and purple lilies were well known there, as Pliny has told us, and they readily suggested, by their colors, the robes which in those days were a part of the insignia of monarchs; whence the fitness of the allusion to the apparel of "Solomon in all his glory." There could have been no flower more appropriately "considered," nor more forcibly associated with Solomon and the times of his "glory." It was at once a royal and sacred flower. It had been wrought upon the molten sea, and carved upon the two noted pillars of the temple porch. It was the favorite in the flower imagery of the Songs of Solomon, and now these lilies were blooming upon the plains and fields before them. Their grace and beauty were the more remarkable in that they grew so freely.—They spring up from every field, shedding their fragrance upon every passing breeze, decorating the thorn as well as the olive, indebted to no one's care but God's, to his sunshine and his rains alone, for their existence and their beauty. They had survived the rending apart of kingdoms. They had remained upon the fields, and had been "clothed" and renewed in their weakness, while strong ones had been carried into captivity, or scourged by the sword and by pestilence. "Consider the lilies of the field." In all this, every lily had its duty to perform—its place to fill in the cycles of the Creator's great and various purposes. Every lily-stalk was gifted with its minute channels, up which it drew the life sap God had provided—it had opened its petals in due season, and lavishly gave to the passing breeze its grateful incense of fragrance, or it smiled in its beauty under the warm rays of a spring-time sun. There it stood, quietly working out its duty and its history—"toiling not nor spinning"—a never failing witness to God's condescending care and mysterious providence—a picture of a sublime truth unfolded in its petals, that God's eternal power may be felt and known in a leaf as in a world, and that the footprints of God's loving presence may be very near us, while to find them we are wandering far away.

☞ God says to the fruit tree, blossom and bear, and the human heart, bear and blossom—the soul's great blossoming is the flower of suffering.

How Beautiful.

We find the following beautiful lines floating around like a waif upon a great sea of thought, without an author or credit:—

"Here are some of the most beautiful and touching verses in the English language. Imagine a sweet little girl for whom life's morning bell has just rung 'five,' the light of childlike beauty clustering around her brow, slowly and thoughtfully repeating it between daylight and dark. The window is open, and through the swinging vine that drapes it, the young moon seems rocking at its anchor in the evening breeze, and the little night dress is nestled in the shadow, and syllable by syllable, like the music of the lapsing brook, come the words:

"I think, when I read that sweet story of old,
When Jesus was here among men,
How He called little children like lambs to His fold,
I should like to have been with them then.

I wish that His hands had been placed on my head,
That His arms had been thrown around me,
And that I might have seen His kind look when He said:
'Let the little ones come unto me.'

But a beautiful place he has gone to prepare,
For all that are washed and forgiven!
And many dear children are gathering there,
'For of such is the kingdom of heaven!'"

And if that evening vision had passed forever away, and in dreams a circlet of gold is about the radiant brow, and a little white night dress has been changed for a garment from the wardrobe of Heaven, the words she said have grown holy, as a Scripture, and hallowed, as the spot where we laid her."

"We Live in Deeds, not Years."

A pleasant, cheerful, generous, charitable minded woman is never old. Her heart is as young at sixty or seventy, as it was at eighteen or twenty; and they who are old at sixty or seventy, are not made old by time. They are made old by the ravages of passion, and the feelings of an unsocial and ungenerous nature, which have cankered their minds, wrinkled their spirits, and withered their souls. They are made old by envy, by jealousy, by hatred, by suspicions, by uncharitable feelings, by slandering, scandalizing, ill-bred habits, which if they avoid they preserve their youth to the very last, so that the child shall die, as the Scripture says, a hundred years old. There are many old women who pride themselves on being eighteen or twenty. Pride is an old fashion, and vanity is grey as the mountains; they are dry, heartless, dull, cold indifferent; they want the well spring of youthful affection which is always cheerful, always active, always engaged in some labor of love that is calculated to promote and distribute enjoyment. There is an old age of the heart that is possessed by many who have no suspicion that there is anything old about them; and there is a youth which never grows old, a lover who is ever a boy, a Psyche who is ever a girl.—*Life Illustrated*

ROBBING THE WOUNDED—A Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says; "A conversation with a nurse just returned from Fort Donelson disclosed the fact that the magnificent contributions of the Chicago Sanitary Commission have been gobbled up by some of the thieving commissaries connected with the Western Department. The supplies reached their destination after the wounded had left the Cumberland for the hospitals; and being sent on the Commissary boat from this point, were taken possession of and appropriated by the commissaries. Not a bottle in ten of the liquors and delicacies intended for the soldiers ever reached them, but was appropriated for the delectation of those rascally cormorants.

RUNAWAYS.—Two negro servants of Judge Wm. Jackson, formely of Parksburg now in the Confederate States, arrived in Preston county, Va., riding two of the Judge's fine horses, a few days ago, and were arrested. The Wheeling Press says: "The horses which are confiscable, are certainly worth as much as the negroes, and Uncle Sam having made thus much off the darkies, and having no claims upon the latter will hardly confine them for bringing him so much sesesh property."

THE GREAT FIRE.—To day (10th of April) is the seventeenth anniversary of the great fire in Pittsburg, when a large portion of the city was laid in ashes, and eleven hundred families were rendered houseless. Scarcely a vestige of the fire now remains.

SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, has introduced in the Senate a number of important amendments to the fugitive Slave Law, establishing trial by jury for the runaways, abolishing the cruel features of the present law, and debarring rebels from recovering slaves under any circumstances.

☞ He who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, is like one taking off his shoes because he is about to walk over thorns.

☞ Fifty fifteen-inch Dahlgreen guns are to be immediately cast at Pittsburg for the armament of the new batteries of the Monitor pattern. Hitherto but very few of these heavy pieces have been made.

☞ The sick and wounded in the hospitals of the District of Columbia and Alexandria, number 3,100.

☞ Among the appointments confirmed by Senate at its last Executive session, is that of Bayard Taylor Secretary of Legation to Russia, and Green Clay, Secretary of Legation to Turin.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR *PRESERVING THE TEETH,*

Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY SEVEN CENTS.

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribnte so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

☞ **To Consumptives.**--The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE PILES CURE.

Darling's Tumour Ointment.

REDUCES the inflamation and dispels protruding Piles by exhalation, so that the parts may be returned to their place, without pain or injury, in a few days.

It is also a superior remedy for tumours of any kind wherever it can be applied with the finger or a camel's hair brush.

Sent by mail on receipt of a letter enclosing a 25 cent piece, and six cents in stamps.

Price 25 cents a box.

Address D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb. 28, 1862-3 mo.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61-6m

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

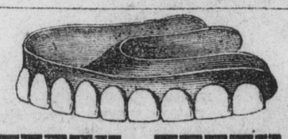
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governo A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tellow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING.
120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.

Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.-tf

THE WHIG

Is published every Friday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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☞ A... with the number... continued till... these terms.